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2/3/2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 31 JAN 2004 (20040131/UP). FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:03:37 ON 03 FEB 2004

FULL ESTIMATED COST

ENTRY

0.21

SESSION 0.21

On December 14, 2003, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and http:\\www.nih.gov/pubs/yechbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a description on changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s tsien?/au and pires

496 TSIEN?/AU

23 PIRES

L1 0 TSIEN?/AU AND PIRES

=> s tsien?/au and nature/jt

496 TSIEN?/AU

56255 NATURE/JT

(NATURE/JT)

L2 52 TSIEN?/AU AND NATURE/JT

 \Rightarrow s 12 and 392/so

9008 392/SO

L3 2 L2 AND 392/SO

=> d 1-2 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

Citing References

- TI Cell-permeant caged InsP3 ester shows that Ca2+ spike frequency can optimize gene expression.
- L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

Citing (References

TI Translocation of calmodulin to the nucleus supports CREB phosphorylation in hippocampal neurons.

=> d 2 bib

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

Full Citing Text References

- AN 1998175722 MEDLINE
- DN 98175722 PubMed ID: 9515967
- TI Translocation of calmodulin to the nucleus supports CREB phosphorylation in hippocampal neurons.
- AU Deisseroth K; Heist E K; Tsien R W
- CS Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Beckman Center for Molecular and Genetic Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine, California 94305-5426, USA.
- SO NATURE, (1998 Mar 12) 392 (6672) 198-202. Journal code: 0410462. ISSN: 0028-0836.
- CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
- DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
- LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199803

ED Entered STN: 19980407

Last Updated on STN: 19980407 Entered Medline: 19980326

=> d 2 ab

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

Citing References

Activation of the transcription factor CREB is thought to be important in the formation of long-term memory in several animal species. The phosphorylation of a serine residue at position 133 of CREB is critical for activation of CREB. This phosphorylation is rapid when driven by brief synaptic activity in hippocampal neurons. It is initiated by a highly local, rise in calcium ion concentrations near the cell membrane, but culminates in the activation of a specific calmodulin-dependent kinase known as CaMK IV, which is constitutively present in the neuronal nucleus. It is unclear how the signal is conveyed from the synapse to the nucleus. We show here that brief bursts of activity cause a swift (approximately 1 min) translocation of calmodulin from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, and that this translocation is important for the rapid phosphorylation of CREB. Certain Ca2+ entry systems (L-type Ca2+ channels and NMDA receptors) are able to cause mobilization of calmodulin, whereas others (N- and P/Q-type Ca2+ channels) are not. This translocation of calmodulin provides a form of cellular communication that combines the specificity of local Ca2+ signalling with the ability to produce action at a distance.

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